THE COST OF NEGRO CHILDREN'S EDUCATION IN FLORIDA COMPARED TO THAT OF WHITE CHILDREN

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MENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

APPROVED BY _____ DATE 1938

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He is very grateful to Professor J. C. Peel who suggested the problem and stimulated the writer by friendly advice as to the method to be used in studying the problem.

He is very grateful to Dr. E. L. Robinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Hillsborough County and Mr. Colin English, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Florida, by whose courtesy the Biennial Reports of Florida were secured; also to Ernest V. Reed who checked and verified the mathematical data used herein.

J. A. H.

CONTENTS

PAGE

THE COST OF NEGRO CHILDREN'S EDUCATION IN FLORIDA, COMPARED WITH THAT OF WHITE CHILDREN.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The purpose of this study is to determine the proportions of the public school revenue that go into the education of the negro children of Florida. Also to determine the relationship of the amounts of money spent on white children and negro children pursuing the same educational courses. An attempt will be made to predict the trend, if such prediction can be made, from the study of the reports of the State Superintendent of Florida for the last fifteen years.

This study is being made of grades 1 to 12 inclusive, of the Public Schools of Florida, as reported in the Biennial Reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Florida.

In this State there are other educational institutions that are controlled fully or partially by the State, such as:

Agricultural Schools

Agricultural Courses

Vocational Courses

Special Courses.

These are not listed in the statistical reports of Florida although referred to in the comments in the reports. But the main reason for not considering them here is the fact that they are financed entirely or in part by some other means than the revenue of the State of Florida.

SOURCES OF DATA

The data used in this study was secured from the Biennial Reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Florida for the years 1920-21, 1927-28, 1929-30, 1931-32, 1933-34 and 1935-36. The reports are bound with two years in each volume. By using the first year (1920-1921) in that volume and the last year (1935-1936) in the last volume we get a span of 15 years over which to make this study. Four other intervening volumes were available so the last year report in each was used. This then gives us the reports of June 1921, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934 and 1936. The reports of June 1923 to June 1926 were not available and none further back than 1920 can be secured from either

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1928, 1930, 1932, 1934 and [illegible]. No reports of

The 1933 to June 1925 [illegible] and only

further back than 1920 [illegible] copied from either

the County or the State Superintendent's office. The volume for 1937 and 1938 will not be released for some weeks to come therefore cannot be secured in time to be included in this report.

A further observation is to be made as to the time covered by this study. It begins immediately after the World War, includes the Florida Boom of 1926-28 and the Depression of 1929-32.

TREATMENT OF DATA

In order to make this study more comprehensive, tables will be given in each chapter. These tables will be extracts taken from the Biennial Reports and so arranged as to show the same item in relationship to the several years and to white children and negro children. A ratio will be found where needed to show relationship. A prediction of the trend will be pointed out whenever a trend is indicated from the data at hand.

CHAPTER II

SCHOOL POPULATION

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	
June 1921	165311	62097	227408	(1)
" 1928	267818	93529	361347	(2)
" 1930	254575	91857	346432	(3)
" 1932	266201	101557	367758	(4)
" 1934	277629	104881	382510	(5)
" 1936	284483	101280	385763	(6)

PERCENTAGE OF ENROLLMENT

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO
1921	72.9%	27.3%
1928	74.1%	25.9%
1930	73.4%	26.5%
1932	72.4%	27.6%
1934	72.6%	27.4%
1936	73.7%	26.2%

From the above table it appears that the percentage of white and negro children in the public schools

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(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1920-21, P. 39
(2) " " " " " " " 1927-28, P. 296
(3) " " " " " " " 1929-30, P. 289
(4) " " " " " " " 1931-32, P. 355
(5) " " " " " " " 1933-34, P. 358
(6) " " " " " " " 1935-36, P. 367

has remained nearly constant for the last fifteen years. 1.7% is all there is between the extremes of the percentages of enrollment. No trend is indicated for the reason 1928 was the highest white percentage and the lowest negro percentage. This changed until 1932 when the other extreme was reached. The change then reverses and in 1936 the level was still .4% lower than in 1928. The average percentage over these fifteen years, based on the six reports used is : white children 73.15% and negro children 26.82%.

AGGREGATE DAYS OF ATTENDANCE

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	
1920-21	18293932	5142425	23426357	(1)
1927-28	33231874	9213303	42445177	(2)
1929-30	31820313	9419549	41239862	(3)
1931-32	35860206	13167128	49027334	(4)
1933-34	35865030	13166838	49031868	(5)
1935-36	39410331	13411249	52821580	(6)

By dividing the aggregate attendance by the

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(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1920-21, P. 37
(2) " " " " " " " 1927-28, P.295
(3) " " " " " " " 1929-30, P.306
(4) " " " " " " " 1931-32, P.376
(5) " " " " " " " 1933-34, P.378
(6) " " " " " " " 1935-36, P.349

number enrolled (Page 4) we get the average schooling in days received by the children of Florida.

SCHOOLING PER CHILD IN FLORIDA

YEAR	WHITE		NEGRO	
	Days	Months	Days	Months
1920-21	110	5-1/2	82.8	4-1/7
1927-28	124	6-1/5	98.5	4-19/20
1929-30	125	6-1/4	102.4	5-6/25
1931-32	134.7	6-3/4	128.0	6-2/5
1933-34	129.2	6-1/2	125.5	6-1/4
1935-36	138.5	6-19/20	132.3	6-7/10

The above figures show the trend of school attendanc of negro children. In 1921 the attendance of negro children averaged 4-1/7 months of school to 5-1/2 months per white child. As time goes by the negro child approaches the white child until in 1936 it is approximately 0- 1/4 of a month less (6.2 days).

But considering the number of days school was in session the negro used his opportunity as well as the white child. The Biennial Reports show that school was in session on the average the following length of time.

AVERAGE DAYS SCHOOL WAS IN SESSION IN FLORIDA

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	
1920-21	146	111	(1)
1927-28	163	128	(2)
1929-30	160	132	(3)
1931-32	170	162	(4)
1933-34	165	160	(5)
1935-36	174	168	(6)

Reducing this to a relationship of attendance and enrollment we get the percentage of attendance. By dividing the number of days school was in session into the average days of schooling we get the percentage of enrollment in attendance.

PERCENTAGE OF ENROLLMENT IN AVERAGE ATTENDANCE

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO
1920-21	75.4%	74.6%
1927-28	77.5%	74.6%
1929-30	73.5%	73.8%
1931-32	79.2%	79.1%
1933-34	78.3%	78.4%
1935-36	79.6%	78.7%

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(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1920-21, P. 38
(2) " " " " " " " 1927-28, P.295
(3) " " " " " " " 1929-30, P.290
(4) " " " " " " " 1931-32, P.355
(5) " " " " " " " 1933-34, P.358
(6) " " " " " " " 1935-36, P.367

[illegible]

From these percentages we can conclude that negro school attendance is very nearly as good as that of the white children. It surpassed the white child percentage in two different years, and was less than 1% lower in three others. In 1921 it was .8% lower, in 1932 it was only .1% lower and in 1936 it .9% lower.

CHAPTER III

MONEY SPENT FOR INSTRUCTION

TEACHERS EMPLOYED

NUMBER OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED (COUNTING ALL WHO ARE ENGAGED IN THE CAPACITY OF INSTRUCTORS AS SUPERVISORS, PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS)

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	
1920-21	5979	1340	7319	(1)
1927-28	9297	2236	11533	(2)
1929-30	8796	2361	11157	(3)
1931-32	8888	2631	11519	(4)
1933-34	8589	2662	11251	(5)
1935-36	9513	2896	12409	(6)

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(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1920-21, P. 45
(2) " " " " " " " 1927-28, P. 302
(3) " " " " " " " 1929-30, P. 292
(4) " " " " " " " 1931-32, P. 356
(5) " " " " " " " 1933-34, P. (359 (368
(6) " " " " " " " 1935-36, P. 370

CHAPTER III

MONEY SUPPLY FOR LESS [illegible]

THROUGHOUT [illegible]

NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS [illegible]

WHO ARE [illegible] TO [illegible]

INSTRUCTIONS AS SUBMITTED [illegible]

ALL TRADING [illegible]

YEAR	WHITE	LABOR
1920-21	5979	1849
1927-28	9237	2985
1929-30	9796	5311
1931-32	8813	7081
1933-34	8839	9185
1935-36	9213	9896

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(1) Mem. Rept. Jud. Com. [illegible] 1. [illegible]
(2) " " " " " [illegible] 1. 804
(3) " " " " " [illegible] 4. [illegible]
(4) " " " " " [illegible] 1. 84
(5) " " " " " [illegible] 6. [illegible]
(6) " " " " " [illegible] 1. 80

AGGREGATE SALARIES PAID ALL TEACHERS

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	
1920-21	$3,938,875.29	$ 403,403.91	$ 4,342,297.30	(1)
1927-28	9,448,383.98	927,303.89	10,375,686.87	(2)
1929-30	8,593,901.37	949,091.75	9,542,993.12	(3)
1931-32	8,712,502.77	1,205,188.02	9,917,690.79	(4)
1933-34	7,278,317.42	1,075,094.08	8,353,411.50	(5)
1935-36	9,795,979.98	1,426,992.41	11,222,972.89	(6)

From the two preceding tables we can determine the average salary paid to each teacher. To do this divide the aggregate salary by the number of teachers.

THE AVERAGE SALARY OF TEACHERS

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1920-21	$ 658.97	$ 301.05	2.18 to 1
1927-28	1,016.28	414.71	2.45 to 1
1929-30	977.02	401.99	2.43 to 1
1931-32	980.25	480.88	2.04 to 1
1933-34	870.68	403.87	2.15 to 1
1935-36	1,029.74	492.75	2.09 to 1

Referring to the school attendance on page 5, we see that the attendance is about the same per child

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(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Publ Ins. of Fla. 1920-21, P. 54
(2) " " " " " " " 1927-28, P. 309
(3) " " " " " " " 1929-30, P. 311
(4) " " " " " " " 1931-32, P. 356
(5) " " " " " " " 1933-34, P. 360
(6) " " " " " " " 1935-36, P. 371

in number of days but the pay of negro teachers is not quite one half of that of white teachers.

Another way to consider this relationship is to obtain the expenditure per child. In order to do this divide the aggregate salaries by the total enrollment (Page 4) and the quotient will be the amount spent per child for instruction. The ratio can then be found by dividing the larger number by the smaller.

EXPENDITURE PER CHILD FOR INSTRUCTION

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1920-21	$23.827	$ 6.496	3.67 to 1
1927-28	35.279	9.914	3.58 to 1
1929-30	33.756	10.332	3.26 to 1
1931-32	32.729	11.867	2.76 to 1
1933-34	26.216	10.250	2.55 to 1
1935-36	34.434	14.089	2.44 to 1

In this table we can see a definite trend toward increasing the share of the negro's money. In 1921 the negro child was given $1.00 to the white child's $3.67. The same ratio exists to about 1928. In 1930 the negro's share becomes larger and there is a steady increase until the ratio is $2.44 to $1.00 in 1936.

Another fact to be observed is that the allowance for white children for the last eight years has been

[illegible] number of days out the [illegible]
not quite one half of that [illegible]

Another way to consider [illegible]
public the expenditure per [illegible]
this divide the [illegible]
pollment (page 4) and the [illegible]
spent per child for instruction [illegible]
be found by dividing the [illegible]

EXPENDITURE PER [illegible]

Year	[illegible]	[illegible]
1920-21	26.127	[illegible]
1927-28	28.279	[illegible]
1929-30	30.788	[illegible]
1931-32	32.972	[illegible]
1933-34	28.215	[illegible]
1935-36	[illegible]	[illegible]

In this table we can see [illegible] increasing the share of the [illegible] the negro child was given [illegible] 3.27. The [illegible] 1.80 the negro's share [illegible] above increased until [illegible] in 1928.

Another [illegible] for white children [illegible]

nearly constant but that the negro allowance has increased over one half.

The foregoing table was based upon enrollment and does not show what the actual schooling cost. To obtain this fact we will divide the aggregate salaries by the aggregate days of school attendance. This will give us the cost of one day of schooling for one child.

THE COST OF ONE CHILD'S SCHOOLING FOR ONE DAY

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1920-21	$.215	$.078	2.75 to 1
1927-28	.254	.101	2.49 to 1
1929-30	.270	.101	2.67 to 1
1931-32	.215	.091	2.36 to 1
1933-34	.203	.081	2.50 to 1
1935-36	.249	.106	2.35 to 1

The ratio here given again indicates the trend of increasing the negro's share. In 1921 the ratio was $2.75 to $1.00 but in 1936 it was $2.35 to $1.00. There are fluctuations up and down but each time the negro's share finally approaches that of the white child although it is yet less than one half.

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nearly [illegible] but [illegible] has [illegible]
increased over [illegible] half.

The "[illegible]" [illegible]
and does not show [illegible]
to obtain this [illegible]
estimates of the [illegible]
[illegible]
for the [illegible].

[illegible]

Year	[illegible]	[illegible]
1920-21	[illegible]	[illegible]
1921-22	[illegible]	[illegible]
1922-23	.270	[illegible]
1923-24	.215	[illegible]
1924-25	.204	.001
1925-26	.215	[illegible]

[illegible]
of increasing the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
normal [illegible]
[illegible]

CHAPTER IV

LOTS, BUILDINGS AND OLD EQUIPMENT

In considering the Real Estate owned by the Boards of Public Instruction of the State of Florida, two distinct phases of this question present themselves. The one is the value at the present time as assessed or appraised by the county in which it is located. The other is the cost when it was purchased. As to the first, the value fluctuates from time to time due to economic developments in the community. Also the buildings depreciate in value with age. Without going into the question of depreciation and fluctuations, the figures from the Biennial Reports will be used. Here we secure the assessed value or appraised value on hand as estimated by the local boards. New property will be listed separately as to the actual cost that year.

Chapter II

Aims, Difficulties and [illegible]

In considering the financial [illegible] Boards of Public Instruction [illegible] two distinct phases of this [illegible] arises. The one is the value [illegible] assessed or appraised by the [illegible] Assessor. The other is the [illegible] as to the first, the [illegible] this due to economic or [illegible] also the building [illegible] although going into the [illegible] discussions, the figures [illegible] will be used. Here [illegible] appraised value [illegible] canada. New property [illegible] to the school cost [illegible].

LAND OWNED

APPRAISED VALUES OF THE LOTS OWNED BY SCHOOL BOARDS

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	
1920-21	$ 1,746,752.00	$143,439.00	$ 1,890,191.00	(1)
1927-28	21,377,608.95	967,355.34	22,344,964.29	(2)
1929-30	18,092,986.00	967,736.00	19,060,722.00	(3)
1931-32	12,857,067.00	939,232.00	13,796,299.00	(4)
1933-34	11,714,538.42	732,015.00	12,446,553.42	(5)
1935-36	11,706,579.26	751,521.24	12,458,100.50	(6)

By dividing the above values by the total enrollments (Page 4) we obtain the value of land back of each child enrolled. We do admit this fact, however, that the land in a negro settlement will not have the appraised or assessed value as that in a good white settlement. But as far as utility goes it may be even better suited and qualified for school purposes than the land in the white settlement.

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(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1920-21, P. 84
(2) " " " " " " " 1927-28, P. 343
(3) " " " " " " " 1929-30, P. 383
(4) " " " " " " " 1931-32, P. 456
(5) " " " " " " " 1933-34, P. 392
(6) " " " " " " " 1935-36, P. 408

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

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(1) [illegible]
(2) [illegible]
(3) [illegible]
(4) [illegible]
(5) [illegible]
(6) [illegible]

VALUE OF LAND BACK OF EACH SCHOOL CHILD

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL
1920-21	$10.566	$2.309	4.57 to 1
1927-28	79.821	10.342	7.71 to 1
1929-30	71.071	10.535	6.74 to 1
1931-32	48.298	9.243	5.22 to 1
1933-34	42.194	6.979	6.04 to 1
1935-36	41.150	7.420	5.54 to 1

Although no clear trend is indicated, it is evident that the property back of each white child is much more valuable than that back of a negro child. By figuring an average ratio we find 5.97 to 1 to be the relation. From this it is evident that the white child is favored nearly six times that of the negro child.

BUILDINGS

APPRAISED VALUE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	TOTAL	
1920-21	$10,545,304.00	$ 770,236.00	$11,315,540.00	(1)
1927-28	48,618,157.56	3,115,239.78	51,733,397.34	(2)
1929-30	51,059,309.00	3,398,407.00	54,457,716.00	(3)
1931-32	49,731,617.00	3,233,371.00	52,964,988.00	(4)
1933-34	48,993,573.07	3,144,246.14	52,137,819.21	(5)
1935-36	52,797,281.38	3,787,344.22	56,584,625.60	(6)

By dividing the value of the buildings by the enrollment (Page 4) we obtain the appraised value of the buildings back of each school child in Florida.

VALUE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS BACK OF EACH CHILD

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1920-21	$ 63.790	$12.404	5.14 to 1
1927-28	181.534	33.307	5.45 to 1
1929-30	200.566	36.996	5.41 to 1
1931-32	186.819	31.838	5.86 to 1
1933-34	176.471	29.978	5.88 to 1
1935-36	185.589	37.394	4.97 to 1

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(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1920-21,P. 84
(2) " " " " " " " 1927-28,P.343
(3) " " " " " " " 1929-30,P.383
(4) " " " " " " " 1931-32,P.456
(5) " " " " " " " 1933-34,P.392
(6) " " " " " " " 1935-36,P.406 & 408

The ratios here are very similar to those we found in land back of school children. Here the average ratio is 5.45 to 1. In the case of land it was 5.97 to 1.

A trend was to increase the share of the white child until 1936 when the ratio dropped to a point lower than ever before.

LIBRARY BOOKS ON HAND

APPRAISED VALUE OF LIBRARY BOOKS

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO
1920-21	$140,480.00	$15,922.00 (1)
1927-28	414,684.59	13,029.50 (2)
1929-30	452,276.00	20,687.00 (3)
1931-32	533,977.00	28,242.00 (4)
1933-34	531,156.67	21,991.14 (5)
1935-36	596,846.78	27,905.45 (6)

By dividing these values by the enrollment (Page 4) we find the value of the library per child.

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(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1920-21, P. 83
(2) " " " " " " " 1927-28, P.341
(3) " " " " " " " 1929-30, P.383
(4) " " " " " " " 1931-32, P.457
(5) " " " " " " " 1933-34, P.390
(6) " " " " " " " 1935-36, P.406 & 408

[illegible] pupils are very [illegible]

[illegible] number of school [illegible]

[illegible] is 5.45 to 1.

[illegible] 5.27 to 1.

[illegible] trend was to increase [illegible]

[illegible] until 1935 when the ratio [illegible]

lower than ever before.

LIBRARY [illegible]

APPRAISING VALUE [illegible]

YEAR	WHITE
1920-21	[illegible]10,480.03
1927-28	414,884.59
1929-30	452,276.[illegible]
1931-32	553,977.[illegible]
1933-34	551,156.07
1935-36	596,545.78

By dividing these values [illegible]

(Page 4) we find the value [illegible]

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(1) Elem. Rupe. Sch. [illegible] - [illegible]
(2) " " " " [illegible]
(3) " " " " [illegible]
(4) " " " " [illegible]
(5) " " " " [illegible]
(6) " " " " [illegible]

VALUE PER CHILD OF SCHOOL LIBRARIES

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1920-21	$ .849	$ .256	3.31 to 1
1927-28	1.548	.139	11.13 to 1
1929-30	1.777	.225	7.89 to 1
1931-32	2.005	.278	7.21 to 1
1933-34	1.913	.209	9.15 to 1
1935-36	2.098	.275	7.68 to 1

Here a decidedly larger share of school funds have been given to the white child. In 1920 it was 3.31 to 1 but in 1928 it was at its highest by being 11.13 to 1 and thereafter it has been more than 7.8 to 1.

APPARATUS ON HAND

APPRAISED VALUE OF APPARATUS ON HAND

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	
1920-21	$ 272,899.00	$12,146.00	(1)
1927-28	1,058,865.74	25,612.44	(2)
1929-30	1,052,542.00	34,024.00	(3)
1931-32	1,038,431.00	35,449.00	(4)
1933-34	1,003,065.46	35,751.11	(5)
1935-36	1,255,701.05	43,342.36	(6)

(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1920-21, P. 83
(2) " " " " " " " 1927-28, P.345
(3) " " " " " " " 1929-30, P.383
(4) " " " " " " " 1931-32, P.457
(5) " " " " " " " 1933-34, P.390
(6) " " " " " " " 1935-36, P.406 & 408

[illegible]

VALUE [illegible] OF [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1920-21	[illegible]	[illegible]
1927-28	1.810	.189
1930-31	1.777	.885
1933-34	2.303	.971
1937-38	1.912	.803
1938-39	2.000	.978

Per [illegible] 1[illegible]

bove [illegible] given to the [illegible]

was [illegible] to 1 [illegible] in 1932 [illegible]

both [illegible] to 1 [illegible]

[illegible] 7.8 to 1.

[illegible]

A [illegible] VALUE [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
1920-21	[illegible]
1927-28	1,083,001.7
1929-30	1,[illegible]
1931-32	1,[illegible]
1932-33	1,[illegible]
1936-37	1,[illegible]

[illegible]

(6) " " [illegible]

(7) " " [illegible]

(8) " " [illegible]

(9) " " [illegible]

(10) " " [illegible]

By dividing the appraised value by the enrollment (Page 4) we obtain the value back of each school child in Florida.

APPRAISED VALUE OF APPARATUS BACK ON EACH SCHOOL CHILD

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1920-21	$1.650	$ .195	8.46 to 1
1927-28	3.953	.273	14.48 to 1
1929-30	4.134	.370	11.17 to 1
1931-32	3.900	.349	11.17 to 1
1933-34	3.612	.340	10.62 to 1
1935-36	4.414	.427	10.33 to 1

Here we see a great preference given to the white child. It is a fact that a greater proportion of white children are in the upper grades. (See page 31) But this fact cannot justify so great a difference as 10 to 1.

NEW PROPERTY

Each year real estate is purchased by School Boards and is listed as expenditures for property which is the procurement of more real estate. This again divides itself into lots and buildings which will be considered separately.

[illegible] the appropriation [illegible]

[illegible] to observe the [illegible]

school equity in Florida.

[illegible]

TABLE [illegible]

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO
1920-21	[illegible].320	[illegible].18
1921-22	3.303	[illegible]
1922-23	[illegible].173	[illegible]
1923-24	[illegible]	[illegible]
1924-25	[illegible].[illegible]2	[illegible]
1925-26	[illegible].414	[illegible]

[illegible] to see a great [illegible] white child. It is a fact [illegible] of white children are [illegible] page 31) But this fact [illegible] a difference of 10 to 1.

[illegible]

Each year real estate [illegible] Forms and is listed [illegible] which is the property [illegible] again divides through [illegible] will be considered second [illegible].

NEW LOTS

MONEY SPENT FOR NEW LOTS

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO
1920-21	Not reported separately as an item.	
1927-28	$430,012.07	$13,724.22 (1)
1929-30	152,545.94	4,421.78 (2)
1931-32	67,382.41	966.07 (3)
1933-34	52,184.15	4,093.04 (4)
1935-36	69,675.24	6,474.17 (5)

By dividing the value of the new lots by the enrollment (Page 4) we obtain the expenditure per child.

EXPENDITURE PER CHILD FOR NEW LOTS

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1927-28	$1.979	$ .146	13.55 to 1
1929-30	.599	.048	12.48 to 1
1931-32	.254	.009	28.22 to 1
1933-34	.187	.039	4.79 to 1
1935-36	.244	.063	3.87 to 1

---

(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1927-28, P.323
(2) " " " " " " " 1929-30, P.326 & 333
(3) " " " " " " " 1931-32, P.410
(4) " " " " " " " 1933-34, P.428-445
(5) " " " " " " " 1935-36, P.458-472

NEW BUILDINGS

EXPENDITURE FOR NEW BUILDINGS

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO
1920-21	Not reported as a separate item.	
1927-28	$ 799,328.96	$250,957.14 (1)
1929-30	893,162.05	143,587.10 (2)
1931-32	262,338.31	38,804.16 (3)
1933-34	101,114.23	11,977.89 (4)
1935-36	1,112,430.52	74,787.24 (5)

By dividing the expenditure by the enrollment (Page 4) we obtain the cost per child of the new buildings.

EXPENDITURE PER CHILD FOR NEW BUILDINGS

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1927-28	$2.984	$2.683	1.11 to 1
1929-30	3.508	1.564	2.24 to 1
1931-32	.985	.382	2.58 to 1
1933-34	.364	.114	3.19 to 1
1935-36	3.910	.738	5.29 to 1

---

(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1927-28, P.323
(2) " " " " " " " 1929-30, P.326 & 333
(3) " " " " " " " 1931-32, P.410
(4) " " " " " " " 1933-34, P.428-445
(5) " " " " " " " 1935-36, P.458-472

The raw land for white schools costs much more than that for negro children. The peak of difference occurred in 1932, when the ratio was 28.22 to 1. Since 1932 it has decreased so that in 1936 the ratio was only 3.87 to 1. But in the case of buildings the ratio has shown a steady increase in favor of the white children. It started in 1928 with nearly an equal expenditure per child, 1.11 to 1. However, by 1936 the white child was favored 5.29 to 1.

REPAIR AND UPKEEP OF PROPERTY

EXPENDITURE FOR REPAIR AND UPKEEP

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO
1920-21	No report as a separate item.	
1927-28	$500,109.76	$26,651.82 (1)
1929-30	377,456.23	47,090.77 (2)
1931-32	438,482.23	56,961.54 (3)
1933-34	306,326.93	41,730.23 (4)
1935-36	558,295.81	88,948.79 (5)

By dividing this expenditure by the enrollment (Page 4) we get the amount spent per child for this item.

---

(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1927-28, P.326
(2) " " " " " " " 1929-30, P.328
(3) " " " " " " " 1931-32, P.407
(4) " " " " " " " 1933-34, P.428-445
(5) " " " " " " " 1935-36, P.448-475

[illegible] lend for [illegible] school co[illegible]

[illegible] for [illegible] only [illegible]

occurred [illegible] 1982, when [illegible]

[illegible] 1984 [illegible] increased [illegible]

[illegible] only [illegible] to 1. [illegible]

[illegible] has shown a steady increase [illegible]

[illegible] the children. It [illegible]

equal expenditure [illegible] child.

[illegible] only [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Year	[illegible]
1980-81	No report [illegible]
1981-82	800,104.78
1982-83	947,158.65
1983-84	489,482.88
1984-85	308,420.06
1985-86	543,[illegible].81

By dividing [illegible]

(page 4) we get the [illegible]

[illegible]

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(1) [illegible]

(2) [illegible]

(3) [illegible]

(4) [illegible]

(5) [illegible]

EXPENDITURE PER CHILD FOR REPAIR AND UPKEEP

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1927-28	$1.867	$ .284	6.57 to 1
1929-30	1.483	.512	2.89 to 1
1931-32	1.647	.560	2.92 to 1
1933-34	1.103	.397	2.78 to 1
1935-36	1.962	.878	2.23 to 1

In this item there is a steady decrease from the ratio 6.57 to 1 to 2.23 to 1 in eight years. Although the negro is getting a larger share all the time, yet the difference is about 2-1/4 to 1 in favor of the white child.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE ON BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO
1920-21	Not given	Not given
1927-28	$224,853.63	$10,518.51 (1)
1929-30	218,083.34	16,915.88 (2)
1931-32	194,801.85	14,345.92 (3)
1933-34	149,618.06	10,920.21 (4)
1935-36	229,546.60	23,401.91 (5)

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(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1927-28, P.326
(2) " " " " " " " 1929-30, P.338 & 331
(3) " " " " " " " 1931-32, P.407
(4) " " " " " " " 1933-34, P.428-445
(5) " " " " " " " 1935-36, P.448-475

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1927-28	1.897	[illegible]
1929-30	1.[illegible]	[illegible]
1931-32	1.6[illegible]7	[illegible]
1933-34	1.105	[illegible]
1935-36	1.062	[illegible]

In this item [illegible] the ratio 1.87 to 1 to 2.[illegible] although the negro is [illegible] blue, yet the difference is [illegible] [illegible] the white.

[illegible]

INSURANCE OF [illegible]

YEAR	[illegible]
1920-21	[illegible]
1927-28	[illegible]
1929-30	[illegible]
1931-32	[illegible]
1934-35	[illegible]
1935-36	[illegible]

---

(1) [illegible] Dep. [illegible]
(2) " " " [illegible]
(3) " " " [illegible]
(4) " " " [illegible]
(5) " " " [illegible]

Divide the expense of Insurance by the enrollment (Page 4) and you get the following:

EXPENDITURE PER CHILD FOR INSURANCE

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1927-28	$ .839	$ .112	7.49 to 1
1929-30	.856	.184	4.65 to 1
1931-32	.732	.141	5.19 to 1
1933-34	.538	.104	5.17 to 1
1935-36	.806	.231	3.50 to 1

Here the trend is to give more attention to the negro child. The drop from 7.49 to 1 to 3-1/2 to 1 is very significant.

RENT

EXPENDITURE FOR RENT

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO
1920-21	No report	No report
1927-28	$8,068.56	$2,271.74 (1)
1929-30	5,597.83	2,197.01 (2)
1931-32	5,033.31	2,693.65 (3)
1933-34	3,563.50	4,527.29 (4)
1935-36	5,265.71	4,329.80 (5)

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(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1927-28, P.326
(2) " " " " " " " 1929-30, P.328
(3) " " " " " " " 1931-32, P.403
(4) " " " " " " " 1933-34, P.425 & 428
(5) " " " " " " " 1935-36, P.448-475

By dividing the expense of rent by the enrollment (Page 4) we get the expenditure per child.

EXPENDITURE PER CHILD FOR RENT

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1927-28	$ .030	$ .024	1.25 to 1
1929-30	.022	.023	1 to 1.05
1931-32	.019	.026	1 to 1.36
1933-34	.012	.043	1 to 3.58
1935-36	.018	.042	1 to 2.33

In the case of rent more is spent on negro children than on white children. In 1928 the ratio was 1-1/4 to 1 in favor of the white child. But from then on the negro received the big share. The peak was reached in 1934 when the ratio was 1 to 3.58 in favor of the negro.

CHAPTER V

CLASS ROOM EQUIPMENT

This chapter will deal with the amount of money spent per child for such school equipment as apparatus, free text books, library books, expense and class-room supplies.

A comparison of the money spent for white children and negro children for equipment will be made. This comparison will be reduced to a ratio of 1 so as to make the comparison more meaningful.

APPARATUS

EXPENDITURE FOR APPARATUS

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO
1920-21	Not reported separately.	
1927-28	$134,936.69	$ 5,735.80 (1)
1929-30	73,071.63	6,275.61 (2)
1931-32	78,145.05	11,065.54 (3)
1933-34	11,799.25	962.37 (4)
1935-36	48,047.97	1,134.26 (5)

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(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1927-28, P.324
(2) " " " " " " " 1929-30, P.333
(3) " " " " " " " 1931-32, P.409
(4) " " " " " " " 1933-34, P.428-445
(5) " " " " " " " 1935-36, P.448-475

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

By dividing the expenditure for apparatus by the enrollment (Page 4) we obtain the amount spent per child for apparatus.

EXPENDITURE PER CHILD FOR APPARATUS

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1927-28	$ .503	$ .061	8.24 to 1
1929-30	.287	.068	4.28 to 1
1931-32	.293	.109	2.68 to 1
1933-34	.042	.009	4.66 to 1
1935-36	.168	.011	15.27 to 1

The trend here is significant. In 1928 the ratio was 8.24 to 1 in favor of the white child. This decreased in 1929-30 and 1931-32 to 2.68 to 1. But since then it has increased until in 1935-36 it was at its highest peak of 15.27 to 1 in favor of the white child. The trend seems to be greatly in favor of the white child.

FURNITURE

EXPENDITURE FOR SCHOOL FURNITURE

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO
1920-21	Not reported separately.	
1927-28	$ 34,297.41	$22,000.71 (1)
1929-30	172,032.85	19,460.90 (2)
1931-32	58,822.16	6,167.69 (3)
1933-34	36,582.03	1,884.21 (4)
1935-36	97,140.73	7,770.00 (5)

By dividing the expense of furniture by the enrollment (Page 4) the amount per child is obtained.

EXPENDITURE PER CHILD FOR FURNITURE

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1927-28	$ .128	$ .235	1 to 1.83
1929-30	.675	.212	3.18 to 1
1931-32	.221	.060	3.68 to 1
1933-34	.131	.018	7.27 to 1
1935-36	.341	.076	4.48 to 1

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(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1927-28,P.324
(2) " " " " " " " 1929-30,P.333
(3) " " " " " " " 1931-32,P.409
(4) " " " " " " " 1933-34,P.428-445
(5) " " " " " " " 1935-36,P.448-475

[illegible]

[illegible] FOR SUBJECT [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	
1920-21	Not reported [illegible]	
1927-28	94,297.41	[illegible]
1929-30	172,322.35	[illegible]
1931-32	88,[illegible]	[illegible]
1933-34	88,[illegible].00	1,884.01
1934-35	91,140.72	[illegible]

39 giving the [illegible] enrollments (age 5) [illegible] bated.

[illegible] FOR [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	
1927-28	.124	[illegible]
1928-30	.07	[illegible]
1931-32	.081	[illegible]
1933-34	.183	.01 [illegible]
1934-35	[illegible]	[illegible]

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(1) [illegible] Rept. [illegible]
(2) " " " " [illegible]
(3) " " " " [illegible]
(4) " " " " [illegible]
(5) " " " " [illegible]

In 1928 the preference was for the negro child. But from 1930, the white child has been the favorite. The height of favoritism was in 1934 when the ratio was 7.27 to 1.

FREE TEXT BOOKS

EXPENDITURE FOR FREE TEXT BOOKS

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO
1920-21	Not reported separately.	
1927-28	$ 18,650.27	$ 282.70 (1)
1929-30	14,266.13	2,354.29 (2)
1931-32	15,420.83	2,631.34 (3)
1933-34	153,139.69	47,462.45 (4)
1935-36	629,528.15	147,882.53 (5)

By dividing the expenditure for Free Text Books by the enrollment (Page 4) we obtain the expenditure per child.

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(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1927-28, P.328
(2) " " " " " " " 1929-30, P.326 & 328
(3) " " " " " " " 1931-32, P.419-455
(4) " " " " " " " 1933-34, P.428-445
(5) " " " " " " " 1935-36, P.448-475

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

EXPENDITURES FOR [illegible]

[illegible]	WHITE
1920-21	[illegible]
1921-22	10,865.29
1922-23	1[illegible],255.1[illegible]
1923-32	16,020.36
1923-24	165,180.[illegible]
1924-25	629,[illegible]

By dividing the [illegible] by the enrollment [illegible] per child.

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(1) [illegible] Rosh. [illegible]
(2) " " [illegible]
(3) " " [illegible]
(4) " " [illegible]
(5) " " [illegible]

EXPENDITURE PER CHILD FOR FREE TEXT BOOKS

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1927-28	$ .069	$ .003	23.00 to 1
1929-30	.056	.025	2.25 to 1
1931-32	.058	.025	2.32 to 1
1933-34	.551	.452	1.21 to 1
1935-36	2.213	1.460	1.51 to 1

In 1928 there was a pronounced favoritism to the white child as shown by the ratio of 23 to 1. But in 1930 it dropped to 2.25 to 1 and continued to approach the allowance of the white child. It does approach the sameness when we consider the cost of books in the different school grades. It is a matter of common knowledge that books in the upper grades, for instance, the tenth and eleventh, cost more than books used in the second and third grades. Therefore, if there are more white children in the upper grades than negro children in the same grades, the cost of books for white children would reach a ratio of 1-1/2 to 1 or more.

By examining the Biennial Reports of 1934 and 1936 we find the following enrollments in these various grades.

[illegible] . . . . . .

[illegible] . . . . . .

[illegible] . . . . . .

[illegible] . . . . . .

[illegible] 2.219 . . . . . .

[illegible]

[illegible] as sho[illegible]

[illegible] 59 it dropped [illegible]

to approach the allowance

does approach the amount

cost of books in the [illegible]

is a matter of common [illegible]

upper grades, for that [illegible]

cost more than books [illegible]

grades. Therefore, [illegible]

ren in the upper grade[illegible]

same grades, the cost [illegible]

would reach a ratio [illegible]

By examining the [illegible]

1955 we find the [illegible]

various grades.

ENROLLMENTS

	2ND GRADE		3RD GRADE		
YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	WHITE	NEGRO	
1933-34	29,204	15,385	29,317	13,771	(1)
1935-36	29,180	13,596	29,610	13,417	(2)
	10TH GRADE		11TH GRADE		
1933-34	13,827	1,465	11,204	1,056	(1)
1935-36	16,580	1,971	12,099	1,299	(2)

In the second and third grades there are about two white children to one negro child. But in the tenth and eleventh grades this changes to nearly 13 to 1. This bears out our statement that they were treated about the same in 1934 and 1936.

The intention of the Legislature of Florida is to treat them alike. In 1927 The Free Text Book Law for grades 1 to 6 inclusive was passed. (3) In 1935 this Act was amended so as to include all grades from 1 to 12 inclusive. (4)

With these two laws on the Statute Books of Florida, every child is supplied with all the text books that are needed. This gives the same to the

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(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1933-34,P.374 & 376
(2) " " " " " " " 1935-36,P.390 & 392
(3) Compiled General Laws of Florida 1927 (Annotated) Vol. 1, Sec. 872.
(4) Permanent Supplement to General Laws of Florida 1927 Vol. 1, Chap. 1X, Sec. 872.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] sound and b[illegible]

[illegible] public children to [illegible]

tenth and eleventh grade[illegible]

16 to 1[illegible]. This begins out [illegible]

[illegible] treated about [illegible]

The intention of t[illegible]

to treat them alike. [illegible]

[illegible] for grades 1 to 8 [illegible]

In 1933 this lot was a [illegible]

grades from 1 to 12 inclu[illegible]

With there be [illegible]

Florida, every child [illegible]

books that are needed.

---

(1) Elem. Rdrs. Book. [illegible]
(2) " " [illegible]
(3) Compiled Comp[illegible]
Vol. 1, Eno[illegible]
(4) Informal Sup[illegible]
Vol. 1, [illegible]

negro as to the white child. With these two Acts of the Legislature in operation the only reason that a negro child does not average with the white child is the lack of numbers in the higher grades. But grade for grade, the two races of children are treated alike since the Free Text Book Law has been operating long enough for books to be secured by the State.

LIBRARY EXPENSES

EXPENDITURE FOR LIBRARY SUPPLIES,

EXPENSES AND NEW BOOKS

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO
1920-21	Not reported separately.	
1927-28	$18,796.44	$2,024.90 (1)
1929-30	Not reported separately.	
1931-32	26,330.56	1,114.00 (2)
1933-34	5,846.85	273.07 (3)
1935-36	12,320.72	418.79 (4)

Dividing the expenditure for library expense by the enrollment (Page 4) we find the expenditure per child.

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(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1927-28, P.324
(2) " " " " " " " 1931-32, P.409
(3) " " " " " " " 1933-34, P.428-445
(4) " " " " " " " 1935-36, P.448-475

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Inc. [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible], the [illegible]

[illegible] since the [illegible]

[illegible] by enough to [illegible]

the [illegible].

[illegible]

ENROLLMENT [illegible]

IN-ENGES [illegible]

YEAR	WHITE
1920-21	Not [illegible]
1920-22	[illegible]
1922-23	Not [illegible]
1921-22	22,[illegible]
1922-24	6,[illegible]
1923-25	12,[illegible]

Dividing [illegible] [illegible]

the enrollment [illegible]

child.

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(1) Tenn. Rept. [illegible]

(2) " " [illegible]

(3) " " [illegible]

(4) " " [illegible]

EXPENDITURE PER CHILD FOR LIBRARY EXPENSES

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1927-28	$ .073	$ .022	3.31 to 1
1931-32	.099	.010	9.90 to 1
1933-34	.021	.002	10.50 to 1
1935-36	.043	.004	10.75 to 1

Here again much favoritism is shown the white child. In 1928 the ratio was 3.31 to 1 in favor of the white child but this favoritism has increased until in 1936 it was 10.75 to 1.

CLASS ROOM SUPPLIES

EXPENDITURES FOR CLASS ROOM SUPPLIES

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO
1920-21	Not reported separately.	
1927-28	Not reported separately	
1929-30	$199,895.64	$24,142.18 (1)
1931-32	214,429.48	23,688.50 (2)
1933-34	94,906.37	10,980.90 (3)
1935-36	162,613.90	15,783.94 (4)

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(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1929-30, P.326
(2) " " " " " " " 1931-32, P.401
(3) " " " " " " " 1933-34, P.428-445
(4) " " " " " " " 1935-36, P.448-475

By dividing the foregoing expenditures by the enrollment (Page 4) we obtain the expenditure per child for these items.

EXPENDITURE PER CHILD FOR CLASS ROOM SUPPLIES

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1929-30	$ .786	$ .262	3.00 to 1
1931-32	.824	.233	3.53 to 1
1933-34	.341	.104	3.28 to 1
1935-36	.571	.155	3.68 to 1

One thing outstanding is the uniformity of the difference over the eight years. There has been a steady trend in favor of the white child with a difference of more than 3 to 1. But over eight years of time the difference, although increasing all the time, is only 3.68 to 1 in 1936, an increase of .68 in eight years.

[illegible]

[illegible] to obtain [illegible]

[illegible] items.

[illegible] FOR OHIO [illegible]

[illegible]	WHITE	[illegible]
1929-31	.986	[illegible]
1931-33	.894	[illegible]
[illegible]-35	.[illegible]1	[illegible]
1935-37	.971	[illegible]

One thing outstanding [illegible] difference over the eight [illegible] already tried in favor of the [illegible] difference of [illegible] one than [illegible] of this the difference [illegible] time, is only 8.8% to 1 [illegible] in eight years.

CHAPTER VI

SERVICES

In this chapter the comparison of the values of the services rendered to the white child and the negro child will be shown. The services listed separately in the Biennial Reports are Compulsory School Attendance, Home Demonstration Agents, Institutes for Teachers, Incidentals, Janitorial Service, Promotion of Health, Tax Assessor and Collector and Transportation.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

The only times this was reported as a separate item was in the two Biennial Reports of 1929-30 and 1931-32.

EXPENDITURE FOR COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO
1929-30	$36,284.02	$1,138.75 (1)
1931-32	35,947.83	2,105.00 (2)

By dividing the above by the enrollment (Page 4) the cost per child is obtained.

---

(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1929-30,P.330
(2) " " " " " " " 1931-32,P.405

SERVICES

[illegible] the c[illegible]
services rendered by
[illegible] will be shown.
[illegible]tely in the Biennial [illegible]
School Attendance, Home [illegible]
[illegible] Teachers,
Service, Promotion of [illegible]
Collector and Transportation.

CONCLUSION [illegible]

The only items that [illegible]
item was in the two years
and 1931-32.

EXPENDITURE FOR [illegible]

YEAR	[illegible]
1929-30	$6,222.0[illegible]
1931-32	$5,897.0[illegible]

By dividing the abo[illegible]
the cost per child is o[illegible].

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(1) Ei[illegible]n. Rep[illegible]. [illegible]
(2) " " [illegible]

COST PER CHILD FOR COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1929-30	$ .142	$ .012	11.83 to 1
1931-32	.135	.020	6.75 to 1

Although the last two Reports do not carry this item as a separate report, we can assume from what we have that not much attention is given to compulsory negro school attendance. With the ratios standing at 11.83 to 1 and 6.75 to 1, we can be sure that poor service was given to the negro compared to the white child.

HOME DEMONSTRATION

EXPENDITURE FOR HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO
1933-34	$ 7,739.85	$1,387.31 (1)
1935-36	12,913.59	1,315.00 (2)

This service is reported for the first time as a separate item in the Biennial Report of 1933-34. By dividing the expenditure by the enrollment (Page 4) the expenditure per pupil is given.

---

(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1933-34, P.425-445
(2) " " " " " " " 1935-36, P.448-475

EXPENDITURE PER CHILD FOR HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1933-34	$ .027	$ .013	2.07 to 1
1935-36	.045	.012	3.75 to 1

Here again the white child is favored on an average of 2.91 to 1, with the favoritism increasing.

INSTITUTES FOR TEACHERS

EXPENDITURE FOR INSTITUTES FOR TEACHERS

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO
1929-30	$10,564.91	$1,426.98 (1)
1931-32	2,932.25	590.00 (2)
1933-34	593.61	None appropriated (3)
1935-36	1,478.37	214.77 (4)

For this service the first listing is found in the Report of 1929-30.

To find the per capita expenditure the expenditure will be divided by the enrollment (Page 4).

---

(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1929-30,P.326
(2) " " " " " " " 1931-32,P.404
(3) " " " " " " " 1933-34,P.428
(4) " " " " " " " 1935-36,P.448-478

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
180 -35	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

average of 2.0 to 1, with the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

the [illegible] of [illegible] -[illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

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(1) [illegible]

EXPENDITURE PER CHILD FOR INSTITUTES FOR TEACHERS

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1929-30	$ .041	$ .015	3.73 to 1
1931-32	.011	.005	2.20 to 1
1933-34	.002	None	None
1935-36	.005	.002	2.50 to 1

In this service the white child is favored about 2.50 to 1 all the time.

INCIDENTALS

EXPENDITURE FOR INCIDENTALS

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	
1927-28	$2,233,758.35	$45,934.27	(1)
1929-30	No Report	No Report	
1931-32	No Report	No Report	
1933-34	109,036.52	10,285.18	(2)
1935-36	150,008.80	12,368.53	(3)

By dividing the expenditure by the enrollment (Page 4) the expenditure per child is obtained.

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(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1927-28,P.328
(2) " " " " " " " 1933-34,P.428-445
(3) " " " " " " " 1935-36,P.448-475

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1923-30	.041	.016
1931-22	.011	.006
1936-45	.019	.019
1946-55	.008	.002

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1927-29	[illegible]	[illegible]
1930-35	No [illegible]	[illegible]
1941-42	No [illegible]	[illegible]
1943-56	100,034.47	100,[illegible]
1955-65	100,[illegible]	100,[illegible]

B. Citations [illegible]

(Page 4) [illegible]

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(1) [illegible]
(2) [illegible]
(4) [illegible]

EXPENDITURE PER CHILD FOR INCIDENTALS

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1927-28	$8.340	$ .491	16.98 to 1
1933-34	.392	.098	4.00 to 1
1935-36	.527	.122	4.32 to 1

In 1928 there was a great favoritism shown to the white child. But it has dropped from 16.98 to 1 to 4.32 to 1 in 1936, which is yet a great preference in favor of the white child.

JANITORIAL SERVICE

EXPENDITURE FOR JANITORIAL SERVICE

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO
1927-28	$504,065.50	$23,808.80 (1)
1929-30	454,348.28	27,968.34 (2)
1931-32	443,798.77	30,712.50 (3)
1933-34	340,193.72	24,666.72 (4)
1935-36	439,102.02	34,730.66 (5)

Divide the expenditure for Janitorial Service by the enrollment (Page 4) and the expenditure per child is obtained.

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(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1927-28, P.326
(2) " " " " " " " 1929-30, P.328
(3) " " " " " " " 1931-32, P.403 & 407
(4) " " " " " " " 1933-34, P.425-445
(5) " " " " " " " 1935-36, P.448-475

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1927-[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1928-29	.305	.038
1929-30	.627	[illegible]

In 1928 there was a small [illegible] but [illegible] to 1 to [illegible] in 1929, while [illegible] in favor of the [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

Year	[illegible]
1926-27	[illegible]
1927-28	[illegible]
1928-29	[illegible]
1929-30	[illegible]
1930-31	[illegible]

Divide the expenditure [illegible] by the equilibrium [illegible] only is obtained.

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(1) [illegible]
(2) " " " " " " " [illegible]
(3) " " " " " " " [illegible]
(4) " " " " " " " [illegible]
(5) " " " " " " " [illegible]

EXPENDITURE PER CHILD FOR JANITORIAL SERVICE

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1927-28	$1.882	$ .254	7.41 to 1
1929-30	1.784	.304	5.86 to 1
1931-32	1.667	.302	5.53 to 1
1933-34	1.325	.235	5.21 to 1
1935-36	1.543	.342	4.51 to 1

Here again the white child is favored much more than the negro child. No real trend is indicated except that the white child is favored about 5.7 to 1.

PROMOTION OF HEALTH

EXPENDITURE FOR THE PROMOTION OF HEALTH

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO
1929-30	$45,350.70	$1,740.97 (1)
1931-32	46,410.05	6,206.98 (2)
1933-34	34,973.50	1,809.12 (3)
1935-36	68,057.31	4,686.04 (4)

By dividing the expenditure by the enrollment (Page 4) the amount spent per child is obtained.

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(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1929-30,P.330
(2) " " " " " " " 1931-32,P.405
(3) " " " " " " " 1933-34,P.428-445
(4) " " " " " " " 1935-36,P.448-475

[illegible]

EXPENDITURE PER CHILD FOR PROMOTION OF HEALTH

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1929-30	$ .178	$ .018	9.88 to 1
1931-32	.174	.061	2.85 to 1
1933-34	.126	.017	7.41 to 1
1935-36	.239	.046	5.19 to 1

This expenditure as a separate item appears for the first time in the Report of 1929-30.

No trend is clearly indicated although the white child is favored greatly each year. One thing outstanding is the extremes of favoritism. The highest is 9.88 to 1, while 2.85 to 1 is the lowest and only two years of time separates them.

TAX ASSESSOR AND TAX COLLECTOR

EXPENDITURE FOR THE SERVICE OF THE TAX ASSESSORS AND TAX COLLECTORS OF FLORIDA.

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	
1933-34	$66,252.41	$7,809.34	(1)
1935-36	65,982.08	7,384.05	(2)

Divide the expenditure for this service by the enrollment (Page 4) and the expenditure per child is obtained.

---

(1) Bien Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1933-34, P.428-445
(2) " " " " " " " 1935-36, P.448-475

[illegible]

Year	[illegible]	[illegible]
1929-30	.170	.01[illegible]
1931-32	.174	.0[illegible]
1933-34	.150	.017
1935-36	.[illegible]9	.[illegible]6

This exceedingly low a [illegible]

the [illegible] bin is by [illegible] - [illegible].

To [illegible] clearly [illegible]

quite [illegible] a very [illegible]

[illegible] in the [illegible]

is .89 to 1, while [illegible]

two years of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1[illegible]-[illegible]

1[illegible]-[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

obtained.

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(1) [illegible]

(2) [illegible]

EXPENDITURE PER CHILD FOR THE SERVICE
OF THE TAX ASSESSOR AND TAX COLLECTOR

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1933-34	$ .238	$ .074	3.21 to 1
1935-36	.232	.072	3.25 to 1

This service being newly reported and covering so short a time, allows no real prediction to be made for the trend indicated. One thing that is conspicuous is the fact that the ratio is very consistently about 3.25 to 1 in favor of the white child. Another observation is the tendency of other State organizations to get revenue from the Public School Funds.

TRANSPORTATION

PUPILS TRANSPORTED AND THE COST

	NUMBER TRANSPORTED		TOTAL COST		
YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	WHITE	NEGRO	
1920-21	7,684	27	$ 248,807.88	$ 877.77	(1)
1927-28	39,743	386	984,943.45	4,415.25	(2)
1929-30	Total 44,161		1,020,819.40	10,949.08	(3)
1931-32	59,613	1,145	1,074,654.06	18,657.02	(4)
1933-34	61,701	1,437	957,061.29	20,684.38	(5)
1935-36	71,376	1,664	1,579,824.67	24,815.34	(6)

Attention needs to be directed to one number here given. In 1933-34 the number of negro children transported is 1437. In the Biennial Report this number is given as 5767, which is out of proportion to the number transported in 1931-32 and 1935-36. A letter was written to the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Florida, asking about this apparent error in the report. He gave the figures used in this study. Quoting from that letter: (7)

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(1) Bien. Rept. Supt. Pub. Ins. of Fla. 1920-21, P. 79
(2) " " " " " " " 1927-28, P.328
(3) " " " " " " " 1929-30, P.330
(4) " " " " " " " 1931-32, P.355
(5) " " " " " " " 1933-34, P.359
(6) " " " " " " " 1935-36, P.370
(7) Letter from Dept. Publ Inst. to J. A. Holmes, dated July 18, 1938.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

attention needs to be [illegible] here given. In 1933-34 [illegible] transported is 1457. [illegible] number is given as 6767, [illegible] to the number transported [illegible] A letter was written to [illegible] Transportation of Florida, [illegible] error in the report. [illegible] this county. Quoting from [illegible]

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(1) Sten. rept. [illegible]
(2) " " " "
(3) " " " "
(4) " " " "
(5) " " " "
(6) " " " "
(7) Letter from [illegible] dated July 12, [illegible]

STATE OF FLORIDA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

TALLAHASSEE

July 18, 1938

"**** soon after the Biennial Report came from the printer in 1934, we discovered that the total number of negro pupils in Alachua County had been reported under transportation. If you will refer to page 371, in the enrollment figures for negroes you will find that 4330 is given there, also. No pupils in the negro schools of the County were transported during that year, and you will notice that nothing was paid for the transportation of negro pupils, which would indicate that 4330 was not correct. The total number of negro pupils should be 1437, which is derived by deducting 4330 from the total given for the state, 5767 ****".

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Mrs. S. H. Sealey

Clerk.

By dividing the number transported into the total cost, the average cost of transporting one pupil is secured.

EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL FOR TRANSPORTATION OF PUPILS TRANSPORTED

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1920-21	$32.507	$32.510	1.00 to 1
1927-28	25.163	11.438	2.20 to 1
1929-30	———	———	———
1931-32	18.027	16.294	1.10 to 1
1933-34	15.511	11.706	1.32 to 1
1935-36	22.133	14.913	1.48 to 1

With the exception of 1927-28, there is very little preference shown in the matter of transportation. It was the same in 1920-21 but in 1927-28 the ratio is 2.20 to 1. But since then the white child has had a slight preference and the trend seems to be to favor the white child as time goes on.

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSION

This chapter will be a summary of the preceding chapters, treating the data in larger groups and making predictions and findings from the larger fields.

One outstanding feature has been that in the case of every item studied, except rent, the white child has been given a preference. In the case of rent the negro has had the larger share. This item then leads to the conclusion that a building program is needed for the negro children more than for the white children. Also that there is a need of more buildings for both.

In this chapter we will group all the items of a former chapter into one number and see how the larger groups compare. Then, as a final table, chapter totals will be added, giving a grand total for comparisons.

Chapters I and II did not deal with money comparisons so will not be reviewed here. Chapter III dealt with teachers' salaries and the expenditure for instruction only so does not lend to further consolidation.

Chapter IV dealt with New Land, New Buildings,

their Equipment and Upkeep, and will be consolidated into tables by years.

1927-28

	WHITE	NEGRO
Insurance	$ 224,853.63	$ 10,518.51
Rent	8,068.56	2,271.74
New Land	430,012.07	13,724.22
New Buildings	799,328.96	250,957.14
Repair & Upkeep	500,109.75	26,651.82
	1,962,372.97	304,123.43

1929-30

	WHITE	NEGRO
Insurance	$ 218,083.34	$ 16,915.88
Rent	5,597.83	2,197.01
New Land	152,545.94	4,421.07
New Buildings	893,162.05	143,587.10
Repair & Upkeep	377,456.23	47,090.77
	1,646,845.39	214,211.83

1931-32

	WHITE	NEGRO
Insurance	$ 194,801.85	$ 14,345.92
Rent	5,033.31	2,693.65
New Land	52,184.15	4,093.04
New Buildings	262,338.31	38,804.16
Repair & Upkeep	438,482.23	56,961.54
	952,839.85	116,898.31

1933-34

	WHITE	NEGRO
Insurance	$ 149,618.06	$ 10,920.21
Rent	3,563.50	4,527.29
New Land	52,184.15	4,093.04
New Buildings	101,114.23	11,977.89
Repair & Upkeep	306,326.93	41,730.23
	612,806.87	73,248.66

1935-36

	WHITE	NEGRO
Insurance	$ 229,546.60	$ 23,401.91
Rent	5,265.71	4,329.80
New Land	69,675.24	6,474.17
New Buildings	1,112,430.50	74,789.24
Repair & Upkeep	558,295.81	88,948.79
	1,975,213.86	197,943.91

Dividing the total for each by the enrollment given on page 4 the amount spent per child in each year is secured.

EXPENDITURE PER CHILD - CHAPTER IV

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1920-21	Reports not complete enough for a table.		
1927-28	$7.327	$3.251	2.25 to 1
1929-30	6.469	2.332	2.77 to 1
1931-32	3.579	1.151	3.11 to 1
1933-34	2.207	.698	3.16 to 1
1935-36	6.943	1.954	3.55 to 1

Here the trend is clearly shown that the white child's share is increasing. In eight years it increased from 2.25 to 1 to 3.55 to 1, which is more than one half.

The ratio also shows that the white child is given a great preference over the negro child in tha amount of money spent for him.

Chapter V was devoted to School Equipment. By consolidating all the items by years we get a better idea of the amounts expended.

EXPENDITURE FOR EQUIPMENT

1927-28

	WHITE	NEGRO
Apparatus	$ 134,936.69	$ 5,735.80
Furniture	34,297.41	22,000.71
Free Text Books	18,650.27	282.70
Library Books	18,796.44	2,024.90
Supplies	—	—
	206,680.81	30,044.11

1929-30

	WHITE	NEGRO
Apparatus	$ 73,071.63	$ 6,275.61
Furniture	172,032.85	19,460.90
Free Text Books	14,266.13	2,354.29
Library Books	—	—
Supplies	199,895.64	24,142.18
	459,266.25	52,232.98

1931-32

	WHITE	NEGRO
Apparatus	$ 78,145.05	$ 11,065.54
Furniture	58,822.16	6,167.69
Free Text Books	15,420.83	2,631.34
Library Books	26,330.56	1,114.00
Supplies	219,429.48	23,688.50
	398,148.08	44,667.07

	1927-28	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	201,830.11	40,0[illegible].11
	1928-29	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1929-30	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1933-34

	WHITE	NEGRO
Apparatus	$ 11,799.25	$ 962.37
Furniture	36,582.03	1,884.21
Free Text Books	153,139.69	47,462.45
Library Books	5,846.85	273.07
Supplies	94,906.37	10,980.90
	302,274.19	61,564.00

1935-36

	WHITE	NEGRO
Apparatus	$ 48,047.97	$ 1,134.26
Furniture	97,140.73	7,770.98
Free Text Books	629,528.15	147,882.53
Library Books	12,320.72	418.79
Supplies	162,613.90	15,783.94
	949,651.47	172,990.50

Dividing the total expenditure for each year by the enrollment (Page 4) the expenditure per child for equipment is secured.

EXPENDITURE PER CHILD FOR EQUIPMENT

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1920-21	Report not complete enough for table.		
1927-28	$ .771	$ .321	2.40 to 1
1929-30	1.804	.568	3.17 to 1
1931-32	1.495	.439	3.40 to 1
1933-34	1.088	.587	1.87 to 1
1935-36	3.338	1.708	1.95 to 1

Here the white child was again favored the entire time, the peak being in 1931-32 when the ratio was 3.40 to 1. No real trend can be predicted.

Chapter VI was devoted to services rendered. By consolidating the items studied, it gives us the following tables.

1927-28

	WHITE	NEGRO
Compulsory Attendance	—	—
Home Demonstration Agent	—	—
Institutes for Teachers	—	—
Incidentals	$2,233,758.35	$45,934.27
Janitorial Service	504,065.50	23,808.80
Promotion of Health	—	—
Tax Assessor & Collector	—	—
Transportation	984,943.45	4,415.25
	3,722,767.30	74,158.32

1929-30

	WHITE	NEGRO
Compulsory Attendance	$36,284.02	$ 1,138.75
Home Demonstration Agent	—	—
Institute for Teachers	10,564.91	1,426.98
Incidentals	—	—
Janitorial Service	454,348.28	27,968.34
Promotion of Health	45,350.70	1,740.97
Tax Assessor & Collector	—	—
Transportation	1,020,819.40	10,949.08

1931-32

	WHITE	NEGRO
Compulsory Attendance	$ 35,947.83	$ 2,105.00
Home Demonstration Agent	—	—
Institute for Teachers	2,932.25	590.00
Incidentals	—	—
Janitorial Service	442,798.77	30,712.50
Promotion of Health	46,410.05	6,206.98
Tax Assessor & Collector	—	—
Transportation	1,074,654.06	18,657.02
	1,602,742.96	58,271.50

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] for teachers [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] health [illegible]

[illegible] assessor's [illegible]

Transportation [illegible] 1,080,[illegible]

1931-[illegible]

[illegible]

Compulsory Attendance [illegible]

Home Demonstration [illegible]

Agent [illegible]

Institute for Teachers [illegible]

Incidentals [illegible]

Sanitarian Service [illegible]

Promotion of Health [illegible]

Tax Assessor's Collector's [illegible]

Transportation [illegible] 1,079,[illegible]

1,802,[illegible]

1933-34

	WHITE	NEGRO
Compulsory Attendance	—	—
Home Demonstration Agent	$ 7,739.85	$ 1,387.31
Institute for Teachers	593.00	—
Incidentals	109,036.52	10,285.18
Janitorial Service	340,193.72	24,666.72
Promotion of Health	34,973.50	1,809.12
Tax Assessor & Collector	66,252.41	7,809.34
Transportation	957,061.29	20,684.38
	1,515,850.29	66,642.05

1935-36

	WHITE	NEGRO
Compulsory Attendance	—	—
Home Demonstration Agent	$ 12,913.59	$ 1,315.00
Institute for Teachers	1,478.37	214.77
Incidentals	150,008.90	12,368.33
Janitorial Service	439,102.02	34,730.66
Promotion of Health	68,057.31	4,686.04
Tax Assessor & Collector	65,982.08	7,384.05
Transportation	1,579,824.67	24,815.34
	2,317,366.84	86,514.19

Divide the totals obtained by the enrollment

on page 4 and the expenditure per child is secured.

EXPENDITURE PER CHILD FOR SERVICE

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1927-28	$13.900	$ .792	17.55 to 1
1929-30	6.157	.470	13.10 to 1
1931-32	6.021	.573	10.51 to 1
1933-34	5.459	.635	8.59 to 1
1935-36	8.145	.854	7.93 to 1

Here is where the negro is given the unequal share and favoritism is predominant. In 1927-28 the discrimination was 17.55 to 1 in favor of the white child. The share of the negro has increased, however, so that in 1935-36 it is 7.93 to 1. The trend is clearly shown that the negro is being given more attention as time goes on.

FINAL SUMMARY

The totals of all the chapters will be consolidated to get the total expenditure for each year of all items that have been so separated that such a finding can be made.

1920-21

	WHITE	NEGRO
Instruction	$3,938,875.29	$ 403,403.91

No other item can be used as the reports do not separate them.

1927-28

	WHITE	NEGRO
Instruction	$9,448,383.98	$ 927,303.89
Real Estate & Expense	1,962,372.97	304,123.43
School Equipment	206,680.81	30,044.11
Services	3,722,767.30	74,157.32
	15,340,205.06	1,335,629.75

1929-30

	WHITE	NEGRO
Instruction	$8,593,901.37	$ 949,091.75
Real Estate & Expense	1,646,845.39	214,211.83
School Equipment	459,266.25	52,232.98
Services	1,567,367.31	43,224.12
	12,267,380.32	1,258,760.68

1970-71

Transfer	4,245,272
Local Taxes	1,380,000
School Apportionment	200,000
Services	3,782,000
	10,607,272

1969-70

Transfer	3,423,000
Local Taxes	1,000,000
School Apportionment	10,000
Services	1,497,000
	5,930,000

1931-32

	WHITE	NEGRO
Instruction	$8,712,503.77	$1,205,188.02
Real Estate & Expense	952,839.85	116,898.31
School Equipment	398,148.08	44,667.07
Services	1,602,742.96	58,271.50
	11,666,234.66	1,425,024.90

1933-34

	WHITE	NEGRO
Instruction	$7,278,317.42	$1,075,094.08
Real Estate & Expense	612,806.87	73,248.66
School Equipment	302,274.19	61,564.00
Services	1,515,850.29	66,642.05
	9,709,248.77	1,276,548.79

1935-36

	WHITE	NEGRO
Instruction	$ 9,795,979.98	$1,426,992.41
Real Estate & Expense	1,975,213.86	197,943.91
School Equipment	949,561.47	172,990.50
Services	2,317,366.84	86,514.19
	15,038,122.15	1,884,441.01

By dividing these totals by the enrollment (Page 4) the expenditure per child can be secured.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE PER CHILD

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO	RATIO
1920-21 (Instruction only)	$23.827	$ 6.496	3.67 to 1
1927-28	57.278	14.203	4.03 to 1
1929-30	48.187	13.703	3.51 to 1
1931-32	43.825	14.031	3.12 to 1
1933-34	36.052	12.171	2.96 to 1
1935-36	52.861	18.606	2.84 to 1

As a final finding we cannot give much consideration to 1920-21 for the reason only the chapter on instruction is represented. The other items were not reported separately at that time.

Beginning with 1927-28 there is a trend to give the negro a share approaching that of the white child. The ratio starts at 4.03 to 1 and in eight years it has gradually decreased until in 1935-36 it is 2.84 to 1. Although this shows a trend, the difference of 2.84 to 1 is a great preference to be extended to the white child. The rate of change being so gradual, it will be many years before the negro can hope to have an equal share with the white child.

[illegible]

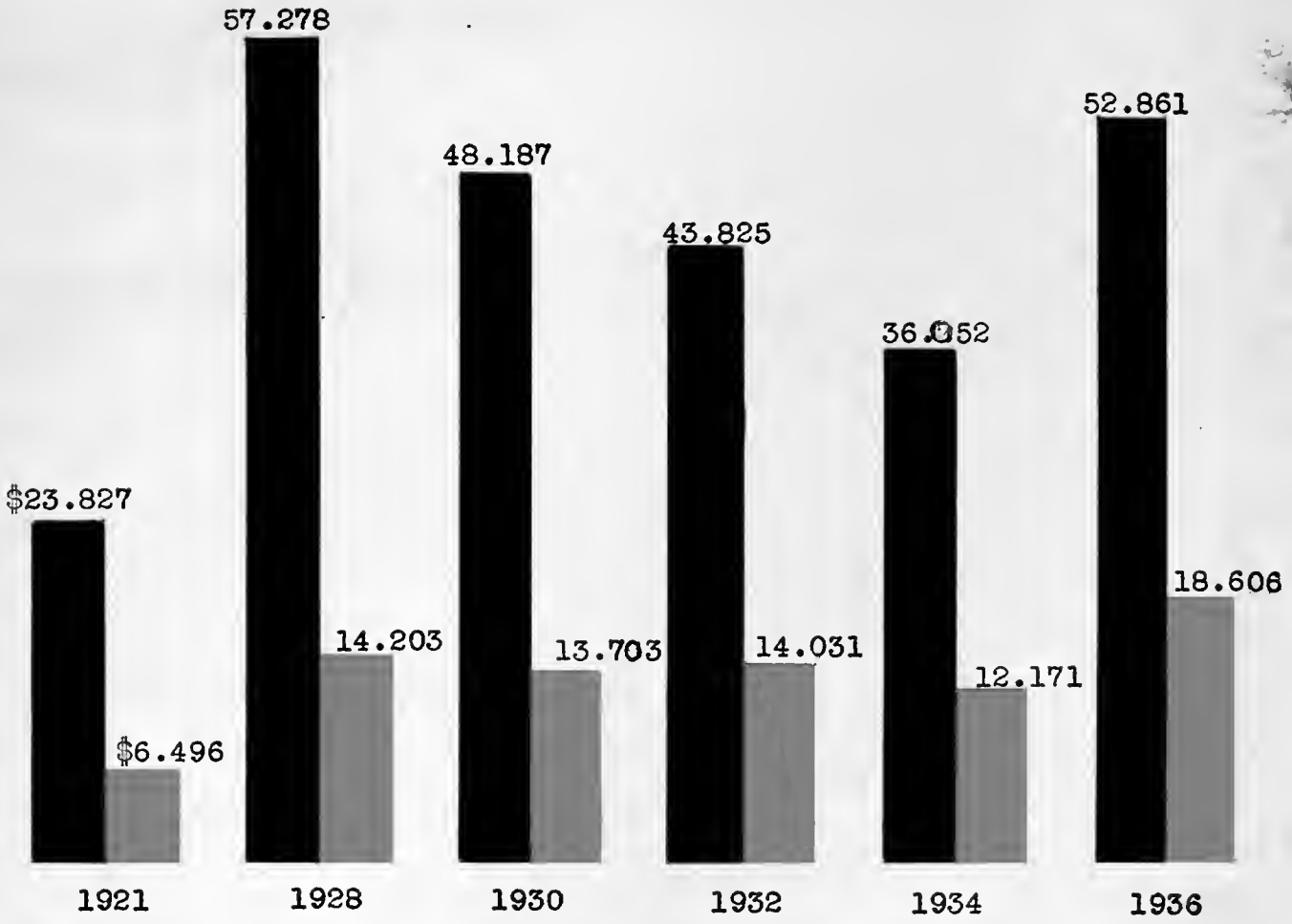
[illegible]	23.827
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	43.187
[illegible]	43.825
1925-	36.[illegible]52
1926-	52.[illegible]

[illegible] Final figures we [illegible] after [illegible] to 1920-[illegible] chapter on instruction is [illegible] items were not reported [illegible]

Beginning with 1927-28 [illegible] the negro a short [illegible] child. The ratio start[illegible] years it has gradually [illegible] it is 2.86 to 1. [illegible] difference of 2.86 to [illegible] extended to the white child. [illegible] ing so gradual, it will [illegible] can hope to have an equal [illegible] the negro [illegible] the white child.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE PER CHILD

Taken from table
Page 58



Black, Total Expenditure per White Children

Red, Total Expenditure per Negro Children

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